Prescott, AZ 86301

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VS.



2010 AUG -2 PM 4: 13

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YAVAPAI COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT B. Chamberlain

STATE OF ARIZONA, COUNTY OF YAVAPAI

STATE OF ARIZONA,

V1300CR201080049

Plaintiff,

STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION IN LIMINE (NO. 3) TO EXCLUDE AUTOPSY PHOTOGRAPHS PURSUANT TO ARIZ. R. EVID. 403

JAMES ARTHUR RAY,

(The Honorable Warren Darrow)

Defendant.

The State of Arizona, through undersigned counsel, requests that this Court deny Defendant's Motion In Limine to Exclude Autopsy Photographs. The following Memorandum of Points and Authorities support this response.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

The Facts:

On October 8, 2009, Yavapai County Sheriff's Office responded to the Angel Valley Retreat in Sedona, Arizona, for a report of numerous people in various stages of medical distress. Upon arrival, detectives were informed two persons had died after being transported to the Verde Valley Medical Center and other individuals were in altered levels of consciousness and having difficulty breathing. The subsequent investigation revealed the deaths occurred after approximately 55 people took part in a two-hour ceremony in a sweat lodge. In addition to James Shore and Kirby

Brown, the two people who died, numerous others were hospitalized. On October 17, 2009, a third participant, Liz Neuman, died.

Autopsies were performed on James Shore and Kirby Brown by Dr. Robert E. Lyon of the Yavapai County Medical Examiner's Office, and on Liz Neuman by Dr. A. L. Mosley of the Coconino County Medical Examiner's Office. Dr. Lyon concluded the cause of death of both Kirby Brown and James Shore was heat stroke; Dr. Mosley concluded the cause of death of Liz Neuman was multisystem organ failure due to hyperthermia due to prolonged sweat lodge exposure. On February 3, 2010, the Yavapai Grand Jury indicted Defendant on three counts of manslaughter for the deaths of victims Kirby Brown, James Shore and Elizabeth Neuman.

Both Dr. Lyon and Dr. Mosley have been interviewed by Defendant. Defendant currently has a Motion to Compel before this Court in which it argues the State has failed to disclose information relating to a pre-indictment meeting between the prosecutors, the medical examiners and the detectives assigned to this case. In the Motion to Compel, Defendant repeatedly emphasizes the lack of clinical evidence of heat stroke found during the autopsies. On July 1, 2010, Defendant disclosed Dr. Ian Paul as an expert witness he intends to call at trial. Although the State has not received any further disclosure relating to Dr. Paul, he is employed as an Associate Medical Investigator by the New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator.

Legal Argument:

The admission of photographs involves a three-part inquiry: (1) relevance; (2) tendency to incite passion or inflame the jury; and (3) "probative value versus potential to cause unfair prejudice." *State v. Anderson, 210 Ariz. 327, ¶ 39, 111 P.3d 369, 381 (2005)* (citing *State v. Murray, 184 Ariz. 9, 28, 906 P.2d 542, 561 (1995)); State v. Hughes, 189 Ariz. 62, 73, 938 P.2d 457 (1997)*; Rules 401-403, Ariz. R. Evid. A photograph, like other evidence, is relevant if it aids

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the jurors in understanding an issue in the case, or "helps illustrate what occurred." State v. Rienhardt, 190 Ariz. 579, 584, 951 P.2d 454 (1997). Inflammatory photographs are admissible if they are relevant and their probative value outweighs the danger of unfair prejudice. *Id.*

The Arizona Supreme Court has held that arguably gruesome or inflammatory photographs may be properly admitted for the following purposes:

[T]o prove corpus delicti, to identify the victim, to show the nature and location of the ... injury, to determine the degree of the crime, to corroborate state witnesses, to illustrate or explain testimony, and to corroborate the state's theory of how and why the [crime] was committed.

State v. Moorman, 154 Ariz. 578, 586, 744 P.2d 679, 687 (1987) (citing State v. Castaneda, 150 Ariz. 382, 391, 724 P.2d 1, 10 (1986)).

The fact that a defendant chooses not to contest a particular issue or element of a crime does not mean that the photograph is not relevant because "the prosecutor's burden to prove every element of the crime is not relieved by a defendant's tactical decision not to contest an essential element of the offense." Estelle v. McGuire, 502 U.S. 62, 69, 112 S. Ct. 475, 481 (1991) (emphasis added); accord, Rienhardt, 190 Ariz. at 584, 951 P.2d at 459 (photos of murder victim were relevant to show what occurred, notwithstanding defendant's offer to stipulate to the cause of death); State v. Stuard, 176 Ariz. 589, 602, 863 P.2d 881, 894 (1993) (although the defendant did not contest the manner of death or the identity of the victims, the photographs were still admissible); State v. Amaya-Ruiz, 166 Ariz. 152, 171, 800 P.2d 1260, 1279 (1990) (in prosecuting a case, the state must be allowed some latitude to show what actually occurred). Furthermore, because the State has the burden of proving every element of murder, photographs of a homicide victim's body are generally admissible because "the fact and cause of death are always relevant in a murder case." Bocharski, 200 Ariz. at 56, ¶ 22, 22 P.3d at 49 (citing State v. Harding, 141 Ariz.

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victims' autopsies. The photographs will not only be relevant to establish the identities of the three victims, they may also be necessary to help jurors in understanding the doctors' testimony. These are relevant purposes. See State v. Jones, 185 Ariz. 471, 485, 917 P.2d 200, 214 (1996) (photographs were relevant to illustrate medical examiner's testimony.); State v. Salazar, 173 Ariz. 399, 407, 844 P.2d 566, 573 (1992) ("If the purpose of the offer is to assist the jury in understanding testimony, photographs may be admissible even if they are gruesome."); State v. Gerlaugh, 134 Ariz. 164, 169, 654 P.2d 800, 805 (1982) (even though medical examiner testified he did not need the photographs to describe the wounds, the photographs may have assisted the jury in understanding his testimony, "particularly in light of the fact that his descriptions were couched in technical medical terms."). Moreover, the State has yet to interview the Defendant's expert and has not been provided with notice of his findings. Until this occurs, the State cannot know what photographs will be relevant during its examination of this witness.

492, 499, 687 P.2d 1247, 1254 (1984) quoting State v. Chapple, 135 Ariz. 281, 288, 660 P.2d

The State has not, as of this date, chosen any particular photographs to be shown to the jury. The State will attempt to choose photographs which illustrate the important evidentiary issues but minimize the inflammatory impact. The State will present all photographs it intends to use at trial to the Court for review prior to the trial. At that time, the State will explain the intended purpose of each photograph and the Court will have the opportunity to "balance the probative value of the photographs against any danger of unfair prejudice created by their admission." State v. Bailey, 160 Ariz. 277, 280, 772 P.2d 1130, 1133 (1989). This is a determination that is left to the discretion of this Court. Defendant's motion attempts to usurp the

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Court's discretion to determine the admissibility of the photographs in this case and should be	
denied.	
RESPECTFULLY submitted this _	2 nd day of August, 2010.
	By Sue Ste SHEILA SULLIVAN POLK YAVAPAI COUNTY ATTORNEY
COPIES of the foregoing emailed thisday of August, 2010:	COPIES of the foregoing delivered this day of August, 2010, to
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